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**The Land of the Blue Poppy.** Travels of a Naturalist in Eastern Tibet. By F. Kingdon Ward. xii and 283 pp. Maps, ill., index. University Press, Cambridge, 1913. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. 12s.  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ .

The author has touched little fresh territory in this volume. But eastern Tibet has been so little explored that even in the footsteps of others each new-comer can find much of interest. Mr. Ward entered the region on a botanical mission and therefore the trees of the mountains and the flower of the field engage our attention in these pages. The record day by day cannot fail of interest, for the author is most observant.

**Zeemansgids voor den Oost-Indischen Archipel.** 5 vols. with supplements. 3d edition. Ministerie van Marine, Afdeeling Hydrographie. Mouton & Co., The Hague, 1912.  $9 \times 6$  each.

An official series of guide books prepared for navigators in the waters of the East Indies Archipelago with descriptions of prevailing wind and weather, currents, tides, and coasts, harbors, anchorages, etc., and a supplement to each volume showing profiles of coasts.

**The Progressing Philippines.** By Charles W. Briggs. 174 pp. Maps, ill., index. Griffith & Rowland Press, Philadelphia, 1913. 50 cents.  $8 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ .

This small volume written by a missionary as a text book for classes in mission study gives a brief survey of the geography, ethnology and history of the Philippines and a more extended account of the religious progress and status of the Filipinos. It is illustrated with a large number of photographs, many too small to be of value. If any criticism on the side of geography is just of a book so avowedly a study of missionary fields it would be that the controlling causes of the life of the natives are not sufficiently explained. The account of the Filipinos and the social classes on the islands is more extended. This to the lay reader is the most valuable part of the book. After a brief history of the Philippines from the discovery by Magellan, the author discusses the religious evolution of the people. In this he has some views that will not meet with general acceptance.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

#### AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA

**The Making of the Australian Commonwealth, 1889-1900.** A Stage in the Growth of the Empire. By Bernhard R. Wise. xiii and 365 pp. Index. Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1913. \$2.50.  $9 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ .

This is not a study in government but a record of the brief struggle for Australian federation. The scene of the book is New South Wales, although appendixes give a brief review of the situations in Tasmania and Victoria. A chronological account of events which centered around a few leaders for and against the more independent government policy is the story of the book.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

**New Zealand and Adjacent Islands.** By P. Marshall. 79 pp. Maps. Carl Winter, Heidelberg, 1912.  $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ .

This convenient work was designed to be a chapter in Steinmann and Wilken's encyclopedic handbook of regional geology. Abstracted for separate publication it loses the advantage of its position in the greater work and impresses at first sight with a sense of cramped presentation. Yet it will be found a concise and clear statement of the great geological movements of New Zealand and a very complete reference to the literature of the subject. No one could be in better position to condense the knowledge of New Zealand, its modern geography and the land building forces which at several epochs have acted upon the islands, than Prof. Marshall, for his text book of the geography of New Zealand stands as the standard work. It is interesting to observe that he has been content to summarize the various opinions about the recently extinct moa without committing himself to any opinion of his own. It calls for scientific fortitude in New Zealand to refrain from a theory of that remarkable fowl.